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ALLAN C. BALCH (1864-1943)

In the passing of Allan C. Balch, the Museum has lost a sincere and devoted friend. Long associated with the Museum as a governing member, and as chairman of the Museum Associates, Mr. Balch labored unceasingly to aid in establishing the institution as a cultural center of significance. His abiding interest in the broad fields of science and art gave his trusteeship an understanding of Museum problems which proved of incalculable value in the advancement of the institution's program. Mr. Balch was not alone content, however, in the dispensing of counsel. He not only gave of his time and knowledge in the conduct of Museum affairs, but assisted in a more material way to establish a section of art that would enhance the prestige of the Museum. The valuable art collection which he and Mrs. Balch assembled with such discriminating taste was one of his greatest pleasures, an indulgence he wished to share eventually with his fellow citizens. It was with this generous thought in mind that Mr. Balch, in agreement with Mrs. Balch, placed title of the collection with the Museum Associates during his lifetime.

In addition to the presentation of such a noteworthy art collection Mr. Balch named the Museum Associates a beneficiary of his estate, so that the purposes for which the Association was founded might proceed with some degree of security.

Mr. Balch's generous interest in the Museum's future will long be remembered with pride and affection by his fellow citizens. Those who remain to continue the work to which he was devoted will be inspired by his actions to attain the goal Mr. Balch had long hoped for, the development of a museum which would be the envy of other great metropolitan centers.

ROLAND MCKINNEY, *Director.*

WEEDS YOU CAN EAT

New Foods for Victory

By BONNIE TEMPLETON

Curator of Botany

"Plant a Victory Garden!" "Food for Victory!" These are familiar slogans of the day which have had encouraging results in the little gardens we have planted in vacant lots, in backyards, and even in parkways.

Not many of us, however, realize that the weeds we hoe out of our gardens are sometimes as nutritious as the vegetables we have planted. Dandelion, Curly Dock, Bindweed, Plantain, White Pigweed (sometimes called Lamb's Quarters), are some of the common weeds of our gardens which can be used as food.

Man's tendency to pamper a habit is nowhere more marked than in his obstinate indisposition to take up with new foods. If the first taste does not please, his indulgence is at an end. It took the tomato a long time to come into favor, and Englishmen were long indifferent to maize for human consumption. Advocates of the potato spent years of futile effort before winning its acceptance as a palatable food. First discovered in South America, it was introduced into the Old World early in the 16th century. For over a hundred years it was grown as a curious exotic plant in English and continental gardens before it began to attain a reputation as a food. The Irish peasants first took up the cultivation of the potato as a food crop and it soon became almost their exclusive staple. Owing to this fact it became known generally as the "Irish potato" after its introduction into the English colonies of North America.

The repeated efforts of the agriculturist Parmentier to introduce the potato in France, the drastic steps taken by King Frederick William I of Prussia, who threatened to cut off the noses and ears of all who refused to plant potatoes, and of Frederick II who gratuitously distributed the seed potatoes and compelled the peasants to cultivate them, proves all too well man's reluctance to accept new foods.

A weed is really a plant out of place. It may be a native wild plant or an introduced plant. Usually it is considered intrusive, injurious and unsightly. A few native plants find the conditions of our back yards, gardens, and vacant lots so favorable to their propagation that they are able successfully to compete with more desirable plants. Our most troublesome weeds, however, are aliens which have been introduced in various ways and find their new environment congenial.

These are the plants that we may well consider as a source of food and healthful nutrition. Because of their high vitamin and plant hormone content they are more vigorous than the cultivated crop, better

able to gather food and moisture, and more readily adaptable to adverse conditions of soil, climate and environment.

Some of these plants produce a great number of seeds. Curly Dock, Lamb's Quarters and Prickly Lettuce, for instance, produce 144,000, 608,000, and 243,000 seeds respectively, per plant. Since some other weeds produce even greater amounts, it is obvious that the weeds are here to stay. We can take advantage of them and use them as food while our Victory gardens are growing. Instead of being destroyed, they can be washed and prepared in much the same way as is done with their close relatives, the cultivated vegetables.

Nearly all the plants and vegetables we now have in our gardens were once "weeds," or at best unattractive wild plants. The original wild potato had tubers no larger than a small plum. The original cabbage plant, native of the comparatively barren chalk cliffs of England and similar locations of continental Europe, consisted of a small rosette of leaves closely resembling



Curly Dock (*Rumex crispus* L.)

the young mustard to be seen in the spring just before it produces its flowering stalk. It is difficult to believe that this scrawny, half-starved little plant could have been the ancestor of the corpulent, overfed cabbage with which we are familiar. The latter is a good example of what may be produced through selection and cultivation over a period of many years.

Many other garden vegetables have been developed to the stage in which we now know them from similar inconspicuous beginnings. In view of what has been accomplished, we have reason to believe that the field of plant foods has only been touched and that there is much to be done by botanists and agriculturists in the selection, propagation, and production of new vegetables.

Our early California pioneers, caravans of white traders, trappers, and immigrants, in their trek across the country, depended upon the wild plants and weeds they found to augment the dry staples they were able to carry with them. The nutritious properties of these plants were well known to the California Indians. Though now largely neglected, many of these plants formed an important element in the diet of our grandfathers, whose patient investigation and ingenuity opened the way to most of what we know of the economic possibilities of our native flora. The alien plants, or "Weeds" as we call them, are still used as potherbs, salads, etc., in countries throughout Europe, from whence they originally came.

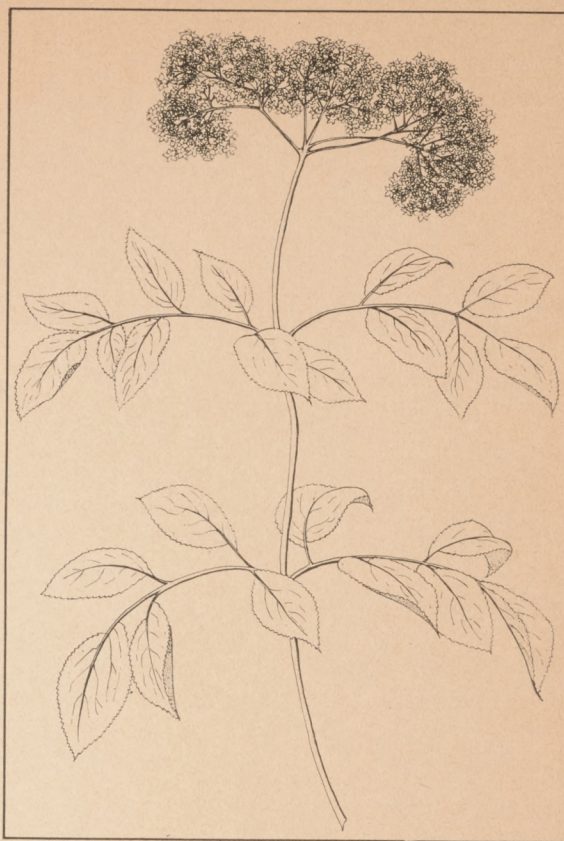
There is hardly a spot, desert, mountain, valley, or beach, where plentiful food from nature's storehouse may not be found. But the most convenient sources of wild food are the weeds that grow in our backyards, along roadsides, and in vacant lots. This food may not be as palatable as the vegetables to which we are accustomed, but it certainly may fulfill our need for fresh greens and vitamins, in times of shortage and during the interim of the garden crop season.

One need not starve with the wealth of native food material at hand, but one must have some knowledge of plants before eating them. Certain weeds are inedible, some even poisonous. Therefore, it is unwise to experiment promiscuously. The plants discussed here are safe and edible.

In preparing these for the table, as much knowledge and care must be used as in the cooking and serving of the cultivated plants.

Thoughtful preparation will uncover new flavors and textures that will surprise and delight you. A good rule to observe in selecting weeds is to choose young plants and tender shoots. Many plants, after they have sent up their flowering stems, are strong or bitter, and often tough. These will have to be parboiled to remove the bitter principal and to make them more tender. In that case, some food value is sacrificed, but the vegetables are milder in flavor, and often more digestible.

Experience will soon demonstrate the best way to prepare each plant. Tastes are individual and the most



Elderberry (*Sambucus glauca* Nutt.)

appetizing methods of preparation should be left to one's ingenuity.

Here are some general suggestions. Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*) is good when added to soups, or chopped and added to salads. It goes well with other, milder flavored potherbs; cooked alone it has too much oxalic acid for our systems. Wild Mustard (*Brassica alba*, *B. arvensis*, *B. nigra*) is palatable when cooked with other, more mildly flavored potherbs. The very young plants can be cooked alone. The Amaranth Pigweed (*Amaranthus retroflexus*) is a very mild vegetable when the young plants are prepared like spinach, and is good when cooked with strong-flavored greens.

Dandelion (*Taraxacum vulgare*), Sheep Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), White Pigweed (*Chenopodium album*), Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*), Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*), Plantain (*Plantago major*, *P. lanceolata*), Sow Thistle (*Sonchus oleracea*, *S. asper*), and Wild Lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*) are some of the common weeds found in the garden that are palatable when eaten raw, as well as cooked. Despite their unappetizing names, these plants, when properly prepared, compare favorably with spinach, kale, and even lettuce.

The little Chickweed that grows so abundantly in shady parts of flower beds, makes a tender, delicious potherb. If you are fortunate enough to have the vagrant Chicory in your garden, use the leaves in a salad or cooked as greens. Save the root until next year, dry, parch and grind it to supplement your coffee.

Following is a series of recipes for a five-course meal, made up almost entirely of weeds and wild plants.

WILD RHUBARB COCKTAIL

Stewed Wild Rhubarb garnished with several layers of Oxalis. Select the leaves of the Wild Rhubarb (*Rumex humanosepalus*) when they are about a foot long. Remove the leafy part and use the fleshy foot-stalks which are crisp, juicy and tart. Wash, and cut into pieces about half an inch long. Cook with sugar and a little water, as for ordinary rhubarb. Chill and garnish.

SALAD

Use equal quantities of young Dandelions, Dock, and Sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*), tossed with Thousand

Island dressing and a little chopped chive. Garnish with slices of hard-boiled egg.

SOUP

The root-crown of Dandelion or the sweetish parsnip-like taproot of the first-year growth of Evening Primrose (*Oenothera biennis*) makes a delicious soup. Wash, clean, cut in pieces and cook in salted water until tender. Add to beef stock or milk that has been seasoned, slightly thickened, and allowed to simmer for five minutes. Chopped Shepherd's Purse added to the soup gives it a delightful flavor.

BAKED MILKWEED

Gather the Milkweed¹ pods when they are about an inch to one and one-half inches long. At this stage of their development they are tender, rich, and juicy. Wash very thoroughly and examine each pod carefully for insects. Cut off the tips, slice the remainder into half-inch pieces and boil in salted water. The water should be skimmed to remove the milky juice which rises to the top. Boil a cupful of rice in another kettle. Drain each when tender. In a buttered baking dish place alternate layers of rice and cooked milkweed pods. Over this pour tomato sauce to which chopped onion has been added. Sprinkle with grated cheese and bake twenty minutes.

SAUTÉED PIGWEED GREENS

Cook two quarts of pigweed greens in salted water until tender. Drain. Fry lightly in ham fat or bacon grease until well sautéed. Fold in diced hard-boiled egg. Season and serve.

ELDERFLOWER FRITTER

Gather bunches of Elder flowers² just as they are beginning to open. At this time they are most nutritious and tender, and have a delightful taste, which wanes when the blossoms become older. Lay the bunches carefully in a dish, and add a small stick of cinnamon. Pour over them a glass of brandy and allow to stand forty-five minutes. Drain, dip in fritter batter, and fry in deep fat. Serve hot or cold with powdered sugar or lemon sauce.

¹Nearly all broad-leaved milkweeds are edible if selected when young and tender and parboiled to remove the milky principle. The Woolly Milkweed (*Asclepias eriocarpa*) is the exception. Narrow-leaved milkweeds are poisonous.

²The blossoms of all elderberries, with the exception of the Black Elder (*Sambucus canadensis*) are recommended. The blossoms, leaves, and bark of the excepted species, a common shrub of eastern and central United States, have pharmaceutical properties which produce a toxic condition when eaten.



Evening Primrose (*Oenothera biennis* L.)

AN IMPOSSIBLE EXAMPLE OF EARLY ENGLISH SILVER

By GREGOR NORMAN-WILCOX

Curator of Decorative Arts

To its already wide range of types of early English domestic silver, the Paul Rodman Mabury Collection now adds an important example¹ of 17th century work which, if outstanding for its beauties of design and workmanship, is also an apparently unique instance of something we had been given to suppose never existed at all. No counterpart seems to be anywhere discoverable, nor is such a piece even mentioned in Jackson's exhaustive *History of English Plate* (London, 1911).

This is a small silver-gilt cup of low, cylindrical form with everted lip. A rounded spout, rising from a teardrop, is placed at quarter angle to the strap handle, which is pointed above and widens toward a full rounded tip. The old gilding has worn to a faint lemonish overcast, but is well preserved in the interior. Probably contemporary is the engraving *E * P* in shaded block letters under the base.

Small drinking cups of this general character were not uncommon toward the latter part of the 17th century,² but here the adding of the small spout is an astonishing feature. True, two quite similar American spout-cups (by Edward Winslow and Moody Russell) were made half a century later, in Boston and Barnstable; but these show the tubular swan's-neck spout, for drinking, while that of our own piece is surely a pouring, not a drinking spout.

For what purpose could such a jug have been made, as early as 1675? There was very little diversity in table appointments of that period. Forks were practi-



cally unknown until about two generations later, and eating habits were decidedly sketchy; even that showy monarch, Charles II, had everyday table services of pewter and woodenware! Tea, coffee and chocolate were still novelties in England, and not until half a century later (*circa* 1730) do we encounter the first matched silver tea service.³ It was indeed almost a century later, in the luxurious mid-Georgian era, before the "table service" as we now know it was developed, and there began to appear a wide range of vessels for special purposes—the elaborate condiment sets and the gadgetries of the tea-table, the endless repertoire of sauceboats and brandy-warmers, of carving and serving utensils, and the different forms of jug for cream or syrup, for hot milk or ale.

Nevertheless, we submit that the spouted cup in the Mabury Collection is really a cream jug—though occurring too early, in fact a generation before its expectable time.

We have been told, to be sure, that the serving of cream with tea or coffee "was not fashionable" until the years of Queen Anne, in the early 18th century. When cream jugs did appear, they were at first small, pear-shaped jugs of a form that came from China

¹Accession A.4590.130. Height $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches, diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the brim. London hallmarks for 1675-6, and the maker's mark *RL* in a shield, a rosette and two pellets below—the 6th on p. 134 of Jackson's *English Goldsmiths & Their Marks* (London, 1921).

²One by James Goodwin, London 1717-18 is shown in Mrs. John Emerson Marble's collection at the Museum (L.1023.217).

³Typical of Queen Anne taste are the two early pots shown, also additions to the Paul Rodman Mabury Collection. The "lighthouse" shaped coffeepot with cut-card ornament (Accession A.4590-115, height $10\frac{3}{8}$ inches) was made by Thomas Holland, London 1710-11. The "bullet" shaped teapot (Accession A.4590-119, height $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches) is by Henry Beathune, Edinburgh 1723-4.

with tea itself.⁴ But before that, we can be sure that cream was known in England if tea was not; and if our silversmith of 1675 was commissioned to make a jug for cream long before there was any established precedent of certain fashionable forms, what would be more logical than to add a pouring spout to one of the cups then familiar?

All the history of the development of silver forms has followed just such practical, logical solutions as this. Few new forms sprung full-blown into being; rather, they were ripened from earlier, accepted designs. The silversmith had then, as now, to make a living, and he was quite as canny in catering to the demands of his customers as any present-day artisan bent on employing "sales psychology."

The mere fact that no other cream jugs of 1675 appear to have survived need not discomfit us much. Where, for that matter, are the Queen Anne dining tables, of which no example exists today, though we have their dining chairs? There are great, empty spaces in our portrait-history of the period, where inexplicable mysteries may never be properly solved.

⁴The Museum shows an example (L.1023.152) by Thomas England, London 1730-32, in the Mrs. John Emerson Marble Collection.



So we need not be unduly shy about claiming that our spouted cup is a rather startling "freak" example of cream jug before there *were* cream jugs. Novelty, experiment and unexpectedness were the very essence of the epoch. Whether in furniture or textiles, in pottery or glass or silver, everyone was trying new experiments! Indeed, it was this thirsty busyness of English workers in every field, often encouraged by Royal patronage or subsidy, that gave us eventually the Golden Age of 18th century craftsmanship.

FOXES and ELEPHANTS of the CHANNEL ISLANDS

New Discoveries on the Channel Islands

By CHESTER STOCK

Curatorial Consultant in Science

Foxes are the largest indigenous land mammals that exist today on the Channel Islands off the coast of Southern California, for aboriginal man and his dog are both extinct in this region. Naturalists interested in the geographic distribution of the living mammals in California long ago recognized the distinctiveness of these island carnivores. It is known, for example, that they are more nearly related to the mainland gray fox than to the kit foxes or to the Sierran red fox. But while closely allied to the former, individuals of the island breed are sufficiently different in size and in other characters to warrant placing them in an insular

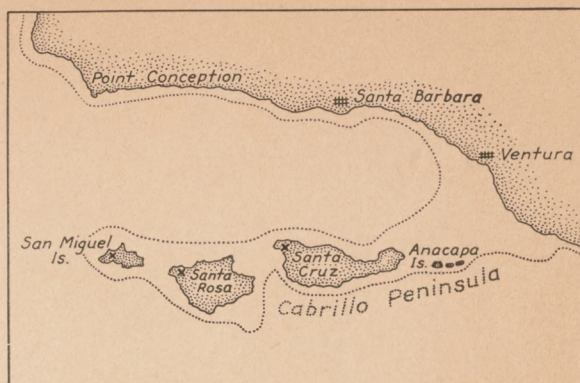
species (*Urocyon littoralis*) separable from the species of gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) of the Southern California mainland. Indeed, on the basis of still finer distinctions, six insular races are now defined, one from each of the major islands of the Channel Island group (Figure 1).

The relatively small size of the adult island foxes is a rather curious feature. If, as may be assumed by some students, these animals are descendants of a species that once inhabited a larger land area, it might be conjectured that the distinguishing feature of size was acquired with the passing of time and with geo-

graphic change. In other words, it might be assumed that the foxes grew small because earth changes initiated insular conditions and caused them to be isolated under the more or less restrictive circumstances of an island environment. However, other possible explanations immediately present themselves. For example, to mention but one, small species of the gray fox group are known to live today in Southern Mexico and Central America, and it is conceivable, although not yet demonstrated, that during the immediate geologic past they or their relatives had a range northward beyond their present limits of distribution to include the coastal province of Southern California.



Chart showing characteristic pelts of adult insular foxes (*Urocyon littoralis*) and mainland gray fox (*Urocyon cinereo-argenteus*). Note geographic distribution and smaller size of the foxes of the Channel Islands in comparison to that of the mainland species.



Map showing occurrences of fossil elephant remains on the islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz. Dotted line shows hypothetical border of the Cabrillo Peninsula during that stage of the Ice Age when elephants roamed westerly over this land area.

The presence of foxes on the Channel Islands is of more than passing interest to the paleontologist. Unless it be assumed that they were introduced by early man, which appears unlikely, the only satisfactory explanation of their occurrence is one which implies an original distribution of the breed or its forebears over a land area of which the islands were then integral parts. That unusual changes in the distribution of land and water in this region have taken place during the Pleistocene or Ice Age, some 20,000 to 100,000 years ago, is strikingly demonstrated by the presence of fossil elephants on the three northerly members of the Channel Islands. The occurrence of these forms on San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz throws welcome light on the later geologic history of this coastal province and on the problem of isolation of land mammals on the Channel Islands.

The fossil remains of Ice Age elephants from the islands include parts of skulls, jaws, teeth, and various skeletal elements. No complete skeleton has been found. These specimens are buried in unconsolidated alluvial deposits and terrace formations. They are often exposed in the banks of stream courses and on the face of sea-cliffs, where the original sedimentary cover has been eroded or weathered away. Shifting dune sands moving across the Pleistocene beds sometimes leave specimens exposed in their wake.

There is a notable difference in size between the adult island elephants and the better known mainland types of mammoths of the Ice Age. Thus, in contrast to the Columbian mammoth, or to the Emperor mammoth which occurs in the tar beds of Rancho La Brea and has a shoulder height of at least 12 feet, these

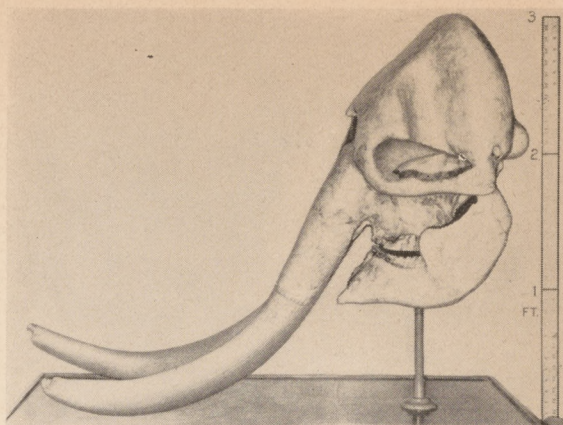
island elephants presumably never exceeded 8 or 9 feet, and smaller individuals were probably no taller than 6 feet. On this basis, the fossil elephant (*Archidiskodon exilis*) from Santa Rosa Island is regarded as being specifically different from the Emperor mammoth (*Archidiskodon imperator*). In this comparative size, these forms are similar to the fossil or sub-fossil elephants found in cave deposits on islands of the Mediterranean. The latter, however, are even smaller than the Californian types, for some of the smaller ones range in height from 3 to 5 feet.

Living elephants do not swim out to sea and cross marine barriers, and there is no reason for believing that the Californian mammoths of the Ice Age possessed any different habits on that score. On the other hand, it appears much more reasonable to suppose that a former continuous land mass extended westward from what is now the mainland to include the present island area, and that this represented the terrain over which these animals roamed during certain stages of the Ice Age. As a matter of fact, geologists regard the paleontologic evidence as strongly supporting a view that the islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz and Anacapa were, in the past, an integral part of a land area which extended westerly from the region of the Santa Monica Mountains.

With the breaking up of this ancient peninsula, the herds of elephants that had wandered out on it were forced into island exile. It is impossible, as yet, to determine how long they survived under the limited



Partly excavated skull of the exiled elephant (*Archidiskodon exilis*) from Santa Rosa Island, California. Top of skull has been weathered and eroded away, but beneath the specimen was found the well preserved lower jaw. Skull occurred in Pleistocene deposits exposed in seacliff at northwest end of island.



Side view of skull of *Archidiskodon exilis* (type specimen, No. 14, Calif. Inst. Tech., Coll. Vert. Pale.) after preparation and restoration of top. Pleistocene, Santa Rosa Island, California.

environmental conditions imposed by a restricted terrain, but they seem to have lingered long enough to grow small in stature. There is also some suggestion that the elephants lived longer on one island than on another.

The way in which particular kinds of land mammals may be isolated on islands of the Channel Island group is certainly more clearly demonstrated for the Pleistocene elephants than for the Recent foxes. In the course of later geologic history the island elephants developed a smaller, and in some instances a distinctly smaller, stature than that of the known Pleistocene mammoths of the mainland. In possessing this distinctiveness of smaller size, in relation to mainland types, the elephants present a case comparable to that of the foxes. It might therefore be a fair assumption that whatever causes were responsible for this diminution in size in the one kind of mammal contributed to a similar result in another. However, large mammals like elephants and, by comparison, much smaller creatures like foxes may have reacted in somewhat different ways to changes in environment brought about by insular isolation. Then, too, it is impossible to entirely eliminate the possibility that the small size of the island foxes was a racial characteristic of these animals long prior to their isolation.

Whatever the biological implications of these investigations may be, the geological aspects of their occurrence are likewise of great significance. Thus, since the elephants found fossil on the islands are in a Pleistocene stage of evolution in the history of the Proboscidea, their presence and disappearance emphasize the

profound changes in the maritime province off the present coast of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties in very late geologic time.

Unfortunately, no fossil remains of foxes have been found in the Pleistocene elephant-bearing deposits of the Channel Islands. Further search should be made for these. It is likewise desirable to know more about the distribution of the fossil elephants on individual islands, and of the variability in size of these and the mainland types.

For these and other reasons the vertebrate paleontological research on the Channel Islands now in progress promises to continue as a fascinating study. The Los Angeles County Museum looks forward to a time when the investigations can be renewed after the present emergency.



View looking east along northern margin of Santa Rosa Island. The unconsolidated elephant-bearing strata of Pleistocene age are shown exposed in cliff-sections. Paleontological field camp in left foreground.

HORSELESS CARRIAGES AND FLYING MACHINES

By RANSOM MATTHEWS

Curator of Mechanical Sciences

Down through the ages, man has dreamed of vehicles moved by some magic force other than animal power, and has looked on the birds with envy. Only within the past fifty years, however, has the horseless carriage become an accomplished fact, while December 17th, 1943, marks the fortieth anniversary of the first flight made by the Wright brothers.

A good deal earlier, or a little over a hundred years ago, a number of successful steam-powered stage coaches had appeared in England. But unfortunately, adverse legislation removed them from service after a period of fifteen to twenty years of development. Besides exorbitant taxes on mechanically propelled vehicles, they were forbidden to travel over four miles an hour, and were required to be preceded by a man on foot, or on horseback, carrying a red flag. These laws remained in force up to 1896 and very effectively retarded the development of motor vehicles.

However, during the period of the red flag law, the steam engine, internal combustion engine, and electric motor were being improved in railroad and marine service, as well as for stationary equipment. Carriage makers continued to improve their products and

adopted the quantity-production methods of the gunsmiths and sewing machine manufacturers. Last but not least, the bicycle builders were using quantity-production in making lighter, stronger and faster bicycles. They developed hollow steel tubing, wire wheels, the chain and sprocket drive, ball bearings and pneumatic rubber tires. Integration of all of these factors led to the final development and success of the automobile and the airplane.

A new hall of transportation soon to be opened in the Los Angeles County Museum will trace the development of locomotion on land, in water and air. In a gallery 53 feet wide by 162 long, a series of exhibits will tell the story of man's inventive genius toward overcoming his problems of moving over the earth's surface. Original material and models, supplemented by old prints and pictures, will be used to show the development from primitive man-power methods, on through the ox- and horse-drawn carts, wagons and carriages, to locomotives and airplanes; and in the water, from rafts, canoes, row boats and sailing ships, to steamers. Reasons for the use of models are twofold; gaps in the series of original specimens are filled

in where possible with models or replicas; and, of course, the size of certain elements of transportation preclude their use.

The gallery will have three principal areas, exhibiting the carriage, the automobile, and the airplane. Other subjects requiring less space will be strategically located mainly with reference to their relationship to the larger areas.

A discussion of the principal exhibit material should logically start with the display of horse-drawn carriages. Three of these vehicles will be shown, including one formerly owned by General Fremont. With these colorful old relics of yesterday will be a display of carriage lights and other records of the era when the horse was the rule rather than the exception.

The bicycle is introduced as a key step toward the development of the motor car and the airplane. Included in the display is a Victor high wheel racing bicycle, purchased in 1892 for \$140. The owner, L. J. Bergere, was associated with Charles E. Duryea, builder of racing bicycles and, later, with his brother Frank, of the Duryea automobile in America.

An early Humber safety bicycle in the collection is one of the first two to circle the world in the early 'nineties. Its companion is now in the Science Museum in London. Other bicycles to be exhibited include the Tribune chainless (shaft drive), and the Orient, built by the makers of the famous Orient Buckboard, a popular light car of the early nineteen hundreds.

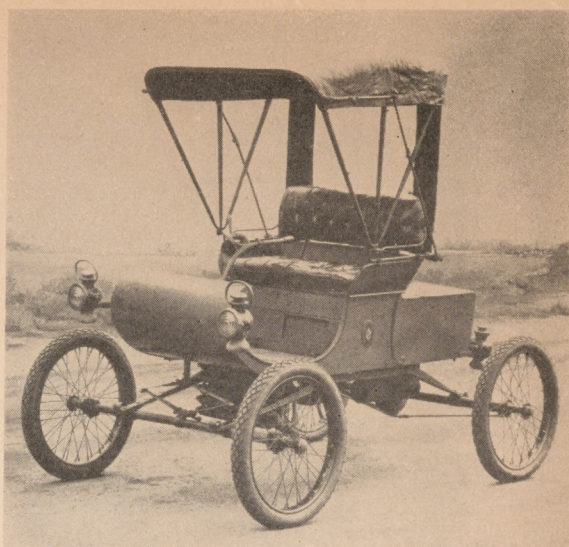
The oldest automobile in the exhibition is one of the original "Merry Oldsmobiles." Built in 1902, the car is truly a horseless carriage, resembling a buggy, but being chain driven by a one-cylinder gasoline engine, located under the seat. Next in antiquity is the 1907 Studebaker, an outgrowth of fifty years of wagon and carriage building, which was the company's show car in San Francisco's first auto show.

In interesting illustration of the development of vehicle manufacture, are the bicycle, motorcycle, and 1908 automobile all built by the Pierce Arrow Company. Outgrowths of the bicycle and marine engine industries are the 1909 Lozier and 1910 Winton cars which are included in the collection. The latest car in the exhibit is the Earl Cooper Stutz racer of 1915.

For those more technically minded, the development of lighting equipment, carburation, and ignition systems will be shown.

Introducing the subject of aviation is a replica of one of Dr. Langley's experimental, small scale, steam flying machines. Tested in 1896, the model, which this replica represents, flew three-quarters of a mile. Unfortunately, however, Dr. Langley did not live to see the flight of his larger, man-carrying machine.

Orville Wright was the first to fly successfully a man-carrying, power-driven airplane. An autographed



The 1902 single cylinder Oldsmobile which inspired the song, "In My Merry Oldsmobile." Gift of the Olds Motor Works to the Los Angeles County Museum.

photograph of this historic air voyage of December 17, 1903, was presented by Dr. Wright to the Museum, and will be shown in the exhibit. The seats and controls of a later Wright bi-plane, which was the second ship to fly across the United States, are included in the Museum's collection, and a Wright engine of about 1910 has recently been added.

Several historic airplane engines will be displayed, including a 4-cylinder engine built for Roy Knabenshue, and an 8-cylinder engine for Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's Aerial Experimental Association, both of which were the products of a young motorcycle builder and racer, Glenn H. Curtiss—later, one of the world's foremost aviators.

The Douglas World Cruiser, "New Orleans," one of the first two planes to fly around the world, brings the history of the power-driven vehicle up to 1924.

Acquisition of good type material in the realm of mechanical science is difficult. The collector finds that his efforts to build a collection of these landmarks of mechanical progress is hampered by many obstructions. Chief among these is the fact that useful material is worn out before it is discarded, resulting in poor specimen value. Obsolescence is another factor often leading to destruction of equipment which might have great value in recording the development of our mechanical age. It is in comparatively rare instances that specimens of good quality come to the attention of the museum collector, whose job it is to maintain a clear perspective of the value of these specimens and how they fit into the picture of past developments, which in turn help to project the future.

MUSEUM NOTES

A PUBLICATION PROGRAM

The staff members of the Los Angeles County Museum have for long dreamed of a program of publication wherein the results of research could be put on record for the benefit of students in the arts and sciences, and interpreted in popular form for the lay reader.

Preliminary steps in establishing such a program have now been taken. Director Roland McKinney has driven the entering wedge by securing an appropriation for that specific purpose, and by appointing a Publications Committee from the staff of the Museum.

This committee is composed of the Associate Directors of History and Science, Mr. Woodward and Dr. Comstock; the Curators of Paleontology, Drs. Chester Stock and Hildegard Howard; the Curator of Entomology, Dr. W. Dwight Pierce; the Curator of Ornithology, George Willett; the Assistant Curator of Art, James Normile, and the Director, Roland McKinney. Dr. Comstock was named Chairman and Dr. Howard Secretary of the Committee.

Several manuscripts are on hand, or in process of compilation, and three booklets on the birds of Los Angeles County, by George Willett, have already been issued under the new plan. A fourth booklet on the "Origin and Development of the Horse" by Drs. Stock and Howard is ready for release.

Two items in the series that will be devoted to the Channel Islands Biological Survey are nearing completion. One of these deals with the Plant Ecology of the Islands, and is authored by Prof. N. B. Dunkle, the Botanist of the Survey. The other, by Arthur Woodward, will deal with the Archeology of the Channel Islands.

The most ambitious single work now under review of the Committee is a book on "The Role of Insects in Tropical Diseases," by Dr. W. Dwight Pierce. If and when issued, this work will be most opportune, and will have wide international significance. Our armed forces are going into the hotbeds of tropical disease in ever increasing numbers, and many will be the carriers of these afflictions when they return. The civilian follow-up of the after-war period means equal exposure for other populations in years to come.

We say "if and when" because the means of financing this important work are not at present available. There is a great opportunity of serving the Museum and the nation here.

J.A.C.

URSUS HORRIBILIS IMPERATOR

Melville N. Lincoln, Curator, and Herman T. Beck, Taxidermist, of the Division of Habitat Groups, recently returned from an expedition to Yellowstone National Park, with two magnificent specimens of "Silver Tip" Grizzly Bear.

The Museum is exceedingly grateful to the National Parks Department for granting the permit to take the bears, and to Mr. Edmond B. Rogers, Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, and his staff of Rangers, for their splendid cooperation. The bears were shot by District Ranger D. Lyle Stevens and Ranger Robert J. Murphy.

The "Silver Tip" Grizzly Bear ranges from northern New Mexico through Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, into Alberta and British Columbia, and is generally conceded to be the most beautiful and most ferocious of all bear on the continent.

Mr. Rogers estimates that there are about two hundred and fifty Grizzlies in the Yellowstone area. Due to new and wise regulations of the National Parks Department in discontinuing the feeding of bears, and to the fact that the Grizzly is naturally a shy animal, few are now seen. It is the Black Bear which is so commonly seen throughout some of our National Parks.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Beck used a deserted CCC Camp for their field operations. Five days were required for skinning, fleshing, and salting the hides, as well as the tremendous task of preparing the skeletons for shipment to the Museum. When these Grizzly Bears have been mounted, they will be displayed in the Museum's second floor habitat group hall, with a setting depicting a vista of the shore of Yellowstone Lake.

M.N.L.

WAR MAP

Installed in the front hall just off the foyer, the Museum's "War Map" has attracted interested attention from the daily visitors. The map, 8x8 feet in size, is based upon the "polar azimuthal equidistant projection," which does not separate the Pacific area as does "Mercator's World." With the north pole in the center of the map, the continents radiate outward. This projection, together with the use of different colors for the United Nation, Axis and neutral countries, gives at a glance the complete picture of the world at war, and the relationships of the different theatres of action.

Tapes arising from the coasts of the United States are extended to various points throughout the world to which American materials are now being sent. Routes are of necessity generalized but based upon those outlined in the Lend-Lease program.

With this as a background, up-to-date news is added by the Museum print shop in the form of headlines placed at significant points describing outstanding events of the week. To illustrate the labels, bombing raids, battle fronts, shipping bases, etc., are indicated by small airplanes, tanks, ships and other symbols, mounted on pins and pushed into the map wherever action occurs.

Though changes are usually made weekly, necessary additions keep pace with events. Judging from the hurrahs which reverberated through the halls as the label, still wet from the print shop, announced the surrender of Italy, we feel that the Museum's War Map is abreast of the times.

H.A.W.

NEW ICE AGE BISON MOUNT FOR RANCHO LA BREA EXHIBIT

The Los Angeles County Museum has just installed a spectacular and newly mounted skeleton of the ancient bison, or buffalo, that roamed the Los Angeles plain during the last 50,000 years.

The skull and skeleton are of a mature bull, and indicate that the animal in life had a length of 9½ feet and a height of distinctly more than 7 feet. In size and bulk this specimen was much larger than big male individuals of the modern North American bison.

This animal was collected in the famous asphalt deposits of Rancho La Brea, located on Wilshire Boulevard. It represents one of the more complete skeletons among the remains of over 100 bison found at this locality. Evidence furnished by this fossil material leads scientists to conclude that herds of these animals roamed the Los Angeles region during the later stages of the Ice Age, before man appeared on the scene.

They were frequently caught in the tar traps of Rancho La Brea. Others probably fell victim to the attacks of the large flesh-eating mammals like the sabre-tooth tiger, the great lion-like cat, and the packs of dire or grim wolves.

The skeleton now on display was prepared and mounted for the Hancock Hall of the County Mu-

seum by the veteran osteologist and preparator of the Museum staff, Mr. Eugene J. Fischer.

C.S.

NUTRITION EXHIBIT

Although in a field somewhat foreign to usual museum pursuits, the exhibition "Nutrition and Health" has won national recognition for the Los Angeles County Museum. The exhibit was designed by Henry Anson Wylde, Curator of Exhibitions, and executed by members of the Museum Staff in collaboration with an advisory group composed of members of the Los Angeles City and County Food and Nutrition Committee.

Installed in the main foyer, a series of illustrative panels portray the food problems of today, the foods we need, and how to get them. The exhibit is designed not only to aid the individual housewife in keeping her family fit, but is so arranged as to be well suited to group or class instruction.

A large chart depicts the food values of the common foods, and accompanying dials enable visitors to determine whether or not they are "eating for health." The Victory Garden section provides information, furnished by the Curator of Botany, Miss Bonnie Templeton, on all phases of preparation and care of the garden.

An unusual attraction of the exhibition is a comparative display of army foods of past wars and today. It is surprising to note that the Revolutionary soldier was better off nutritionally than his Civil War descendants. His dark flour and unpolished rice were rich in certain vitamins and minerals lost in later refining processes, while the quart of spruce beer provided each man daily contained the important C vitamin, completely lacking in the beverages which replaced it later. The army was more nutrition-conscious by the time of World War I, and now, in World War II, our men are the best fed soldiers in history. A complete Army "K" Ration shows the advances which have been made in concentrating food value into small space for troops in the field detached from source of supply.

In conjunction with the exhibition, a series of lectures on nutrition, and demonstrations of cooking and canning methods, were presented at the Museum during the summer months. The exhibit itself will remain indefinitely.

H.H.

CURRENT LECTURE SERIES, 1944

SUNDAYS AT 3:00 O'CLOCK

January 30th

DR. ROCKWELL D. HUNT—Dean of the Graduate School, University of Southern California, and a member of the Museum's Board of Governors.

Some California Pioneers I Have Known

It is an event of importance when the author of "History of California" speaks on this subject.

February 6th

ADOLPH LOEWI—Noted authority and collector of textiles.

Two Thousand Years of Silk Weaving

A gallery talk, with the objects of the current Museum silk exhibit serving as illustrations.

February 13th

MERRILL GAGE—Asst. Professor of Sculpture, College of Fine Arts and Architecture, University of Southern California.

The Face of Lincoln

A lecture illustrated by a demonstration of modeling of Lincoln's sculpture-portrait.

February 20th

C. E. (PAT) HARLAN—Forester (Senior Fire-prevention Expert), United States Forestry Service.

There's More Than Timber in Trees

The timber situation in the United States today, and what to do about it. With motion picture in color.

February 27th

T/SGT. ARTHUR STEWART, JR.—Chief of Art Unit, Training Aids Section; and

S/SGT. ADDIS OSBORNE—Asst. Production Chief, Training Aids Section, Ordnance Training Center, Camp Santa Anita.

Art in War Training

The place of the artist in the war training program. Illustrated by an exhibit of training aids, and by kodachrome slides.

March 5th

ARTHUR WOODWARD—Associate Director, Curator of History and Anthropology, Los Angeles County Museum.

California in Pre-Gringo Days

Life and customs in the most colorful period in the history of California.

March 12th

DR. HOWARD R. HILL—Curator of Zoology, Los Angeles County Museum.

Exploration of the Sea

Contrasting the crude methods of early oceanic explorers with the technique and equipment used by modern scientific expeditions. With lantern slides and motion pictures.

March 19th

CARL SCHAEFER DENTZEL—Authority on the cultural, economic and political aspects of the twenty-one American republics.

Backgrounds of Latin-American Art

The history and expressions of pre-Columbian peoples; the Spanish conquests; the significant culture thus produced.

March 26th

ROLAND J. MCKINNEY—Director, Los Angeles County Museum.

The Balch Collection

Illustrated lecture on the recent Allan C. Balch bequest.

April 2nd

WILLIAMSBURG'S RESEARCH DEPARTMENT 18th Century Life in Williamsburg, Virginia

A colored motion picture with musical score, commentary by Conrad Nagel. There will be three showings, at 1:30, 2:30 and 3:30 o'clock.

April 9th

DR. THOMAS CLEMENTS—Professor of Geology, University of Southern California.

Our "Good Neighbor" Columbia

Travelogue, by a traveler-scientist who can give first-hand information. With kodachrome slides.

April 16th

MRS. MARY V. HOOD—Special Nature Councillor, Boy Scouts, Los Angeles area.

Unknown Southern California

Birds, flowers and wild life of the region. With kodachrome slides.

April 23rd

S. C. HSU—Vice-consul, the Republic of China.

The Re-molding of a Civilization

To what extent must China reorganize her social and cultural life in order to survive?

April 30th

DON C. MEADOWS—Past President of the Agassiz Club, promulgator of the original Los Angeles Museum Channel Islands Biological Survey.

Our Nearest Pacific Islands

Especially the wild life of the eight Channel Islands, from San Clemente to San Miguel. With colored slides.

May 7th

MRS. BELLE J. BENCHLEY—Executive Secretary, Zoological Society of San Diego.

The Zoo and Its Place in a Community

The organization, support and management of zoos, and the interesting problems and experiences associated with the care of zoo animals.

May 14th

CHARLES ELLIOT—National Research Planning Board.

Post-War Planning

Or, if Mr. Elliot cannot meet this schedule, the speaker will be:

DR. CHESTER STOCK—Professor of Paleontology, California Institute of Technology; and Curatorial Consultant, Earth Sciences, Los Angeles County Museum.

A History of the Mammals of the Australian Region

A lecture illustrated with slides.

May 21st

GEORGE WILLETT—Curator of Ornithology, Los Angeles County Museum.

Animal Life of Alaska

Based on an experience of many years spent in that territory. Illustrated with motion pictures and slides.

May 28th

DR. HARRY L. BAUER—Biology Department, Santa Monica Junior College; for five years a Ranger Naturalist in the National Parks.

Yellowstone Wonderland

With motion pictures showing characteristic animal life of the area, and depicting the geysers in action.

June 4th

MELVILLE N. LINCOLN—Curator of Habitat Groups, Los Angeles County Museum.

Habitat of the Desert Big-horn

Native haunts of the animal, and its capture, preparation and installation in a museum group. Illustrated with colored motion pictures.

June 11th

DR. HANS N. VON KOERBER—Professor of Asiatic Studies, University of Southern California.

The Influence of Buddhistic Thought in Asia Today

Its effects in China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Thibet, Burma and Siam.

June 18th

CAPT. B. H. OBER—Public Relations Department, California Fish and Game Division.

The Conservation Program of the State Division of Fish and Game

Illustrated with motion pictures.

June 25th

DR. C. K. TSENG—Research Associate, Scripps Institute of Oceanography, University of California, La Jolla.

Utilization of Seaweeds, with Special Reference to the California Seaweed Industry

Illustrated with lantern slides.

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MUSEUM PATRONS' ASSOCIATION OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM

*Exposition Park
Los Angeles, California*

The Museum Patrons' Association was authorized by the Board of Governors as a non-governmental body to enable our citizens to become allied more closely with the Los Angeles County Museum and assist in its programs and development.

It has assisted the Director and his staff in preparing exhibits and augmenting the Museum's collections. When new exhibitions were unveiled, the Association has planned significant premieres and social affairs to emphasize them for the Southern California public. Most newsworthy was the magnificent exhibition: AUSTRALIA, formally opened by the Australian Minister, the Honorable Sir Owen Dixon, with an international radio broadcast. Musicales, lectures on history, science and art and a vital publication, the Museum Quarterly, have been made possible by the Association and its funds.

Members are sent invitations to all Museum previews of significant exhibitions, a subscription to the Museum Quarterly, notices of all special Museum events such as musicales, lectures, receptions, teas and similar affairs sponsored by the Museum Patrons' Association, where the leaders of the community meet who are bound by their common interest in the Arts and Sciences.

Annual dues are as follows:

Patron's Membership	\$ 5.00
Sustaining Membership	25.00
Benefactor's Membership	100.00

Checks should be drawn to Museum Patrons' Association.

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QUARTERLY

LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM

Published by the MUSEUM PATRONS' ASSOCIATION of the LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM

APRIL-JUNE-SEPTEMBER, 1943

VOL. 3, NOS. 2, 3, 4

ALLAN C. BALCH (1864-1943)

In the passing of Allan C. Balch, the Museum has lost a sincere and devoted friend.

Long associated with the Museum as a governing member, and as chairman of the Museum Associates, Mr. Balch labored unceasingly to aid in establishing the institution as a cultural center of significance. His abiding interest in the broad fields of science and art gave his trusteeship an understanding of Museum problems which proved of incalculable value in the advancement of the institution's program. Mr. Balch was not alone content, however, in the dispensing of counsel. He not only gave of his time and knowledge in the conduct of Museum affairs, but assisted in a more material way to establish a section of art that would enhance the prestige of the Museum. The valuable art collection which he and Mrs. Balch assembled with such discriminating taste was one of his greatest pleasures, an indulgence he wished to share eventually with his fellow citizens. It was with this generous thought in mind that Mr. Balch, in agreement with Mrs. Balch, placed title of the collection with the Museum Associates during his lifetime.

In addition to the presentation of such a noteworthy art collection Mr. Balch named the Museum Associates a beneficiary of his estate, so that the purposes for which the Association was founded might proceed with some degree of security.

Mr. Balch's generous interest in the Museum's future will long be remembered with pride and affection by his fellow citizens. Those who remain to continue the work to which he was devoted will be inspired by his actions to attain the goal Mr. Balch had long hoped for, the development of a museum which would be the envy of other great metropolitan centers.

ROLAND MCKINNEY, *Director.*

WEEDS YOU CAN EAT

New Foods for Victory

By BONNIE TEMPLETON

Curator of Botany

"Plant a Victory Garden!" "Food for Victory!" These are familiar slogans of the day which have had encouraging results in the little gardens we have planted in vacant lots, in backyards, and even in parkways.

Not many of us, however, realize that the weeds we hoe out of our gardens are sometimes as nutritious as the vegetables we have planted. Dandelion, Curly Dock, Bindweed, Plantain, White Pigweed (sometimes called Lamb's Quarters), are some of the common weeds of our gardens which can be used as food.

Man's tendency to pamper a habit is nowhere more marked than in his obstinate indisposition to take up with new foods. If the first taste does not please, his indulgence is at an end. It took the tomato a long time to come into favor, and Englishmen were long indifferent to maize for human consumption. Advocates of the potato spent years of futile effort before winning its acceptance as a palatable food. First discovered in South America, it was introduced into the Old World early in the 16th century. For over a hundred years it was grown as a curious exotic plant in English and continental gardens before it began to attain a reputation as a food. The Irish peasants first took up the cultivation of the potato as a food crop and it soon became almost their exclusive staple. Owing to this fact it became known generally as the "Irish potato" after its introduction into the English colonies of North America.

The repeated efforts of the agriculturist Parmentier to introduce the potato in France, the drastic steps taken by King Frederick William I of Prussia, who threatened to cut off the noses and ears of all who refused to plant potatoes, and of Frederick II who gratuitously distributed the seed potatoes and compelled the peasants to cultivate them, proves all too well man's reluctance to accept new foods.

A weed is really a plant out of place. It may be a native wild plant or an introduced plant. Usually it is considered intrusive, injurious and unsightly. A few native plants find the conditions of our back yards, gardens, and vacant lots so favorable to their propagation that they are able successfully to compete with more desirable plants. Our most troublesome weeds, however, are aliens which have been introduced in various ways and find their new environment congenial.

These are the plants that we may well consider as a source of food and healthful nutrition. Because of their high vitamin and plant hormone content they are more vigorous than the cultivated crop, better

able to gather food and moisture, and more readily adaptable to adverse conditions of soil, climate and environment.

Some of these plants produce a great number of seeds. Curly Dock, Lamb's Quarters and Prickly Lettuce, for instance, produce 144,000, 608,000, and 243,000 seeds respectively, per plant. Since some other weeds produce even greater amounts, it is obvious that the weeds are here to stay. We can take advantage of them and use them as food while our Victory gardens are growing. Instead of being destroyed, they can be washed and prepared in much the same way as is done with their close relatives, the cultivated vegetables.

Nearly all the plants and vegetables we now have in our gardens were once "weeds," or at best unattractive wild plants. The original wild potato had tubers no larger than a small plum. The original cabbage plant, native of the comparatively barren chalk cliffs of England and similar locations of continental Europe, consisted of a small rosette of leaves closely resembling



Curly Dock (*Rumex crispus* L.)

the young mustard to be seen in the spring just before it produces its flowering stalk. It is difficult to believe that this scrawny, half-starved little plant could have been the ancestor of the corpulent, overfed cabbage with which we are familiar. The latter is a good example of what may be produced through selection and cultivation over a period of many years.

Many other garden vegetables have been developed to the stage in which we now know them from similar inconspicuous beginnings. In view of what has been accomplished, we have reason to believe that the field of plant foods has only been touched and that there is much to be done by botanists and agriculturists in the selection, propagation, and production of new vegetables.

Our early California pioneers, caravans of white traders, trappers, and immigrants, in their trek across the country, depended upon the wild plants and weeds they found to augment the dry staples they were able to carry with them. The nutritious properties of these plants were well known to the California Indians. Though now largely neglected, many of these plants formed an important element in the diet of our grandfathers, whose patient investigation and ingenuity opened the way to most of what we know of the economic possibilities of our native flora. The alien plants, or "Weeds" as we call them, are still used as potherbs, salads, etc., in countries throughout Europe, from whence they originally came.

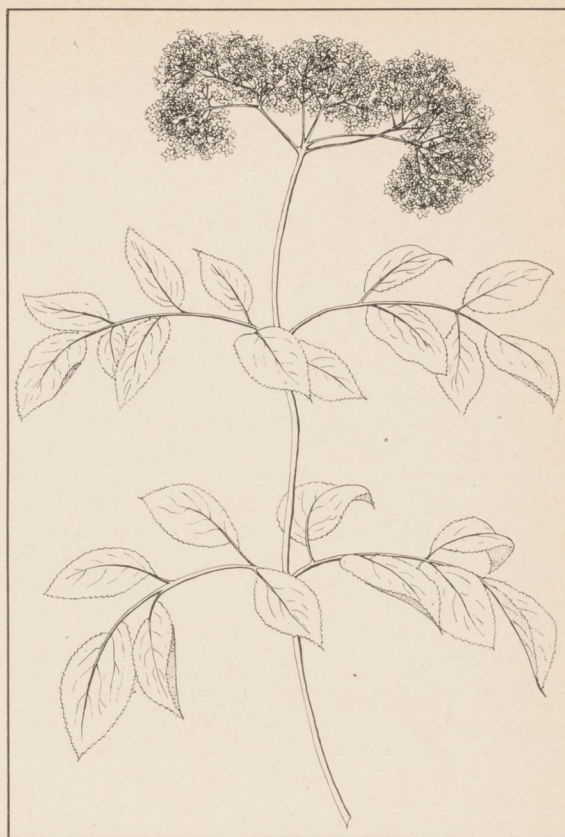
There is hardly a spot, desert, mountain, valley, or beach, where plentiful food from nature's storehouse may not be found. But the most convenient sources of wild food are the weeds that grow in our backyards, along roadsides, and in vacant lots. This food may not be as palatable as the vegetables to which we are accustomed, but it certainly may fulfill our need for fresh greens and vitamins, in times of shortage and during the interim of the garden crop season.

One need not starve with the wealth of native food material at hand, but one must have some knowledge of plants before eating them. Certain weeds are inedible, some even poisonous. Therefore, it is unwise to experiment promiscuously. The plants discussed here are safe and edible.

In preparing these for the table, as much knowledge and care must be used as in the cooking and serving of the cultivated plants.

Thoughtful preparation will uncover new flavors and textures that will surprise and delight you. A good rule to observe in selecting weeds is to choose young plants and tender shoots. Many plants, after they have sent up their flowering stems, are strong or bitter, and often tough. These will have to be par-boiled to remove the bitter principal and to make them more tender. In that case, some food value is sacrificed, but the vegetables are milder in flavor, and often more digestible.

Experience will soon demonstrate the best way to prepare each plant. Tastes are individual and the most



Elderberry (*Sambucus glauca* Nutt.)

appetizing methods of preparation should be left to one's ingenuity.

Here are some general suggestions. Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*) is good when added to soups, or chopped and added to salads. It goes well with other, milder flavored potherbs; cooked alone it has too much oxalic acid for our systems. Wild Mustard (*Brassica alba*, *B. arvensis*, *B. nigra*) is palatable when cooked with other, more mildly flavored potherbs. The very young plants can be cooked alone. The Amaranth Pigweed (*Amaranthus retroflexus*) is a very mild vegetable when the young plants are prepared like spinach, and is good when cooked with strong-flavored greens.

Dandelion (*Taraxacum vulgare*), Sheep Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), White Pigweed (*Chenopodium album*), Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*), Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*), Plantain (*Plantago major*, *P. lanceolata*), Sow Thistle (*Sonchus oleracea*, *S. asper*), and Wild Lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*) are some of the common weeds found in the garden that are palatable when eaten raw, as well as cooked. Despite their unappetizing names, these plants, when properly prepared, compare favorably with spinach, kale, and even lettuce.

The little Chickweed that grows so abundantly in shady parts of flower beds, makes a tender, delicious potherb. If you are fortunate enough to have the vagrant Chicory in your garden, use the leaves in a salad or cooked as greens. Save the root until next year, dry, parch and grind it to supplement your coffee.

Following is a series of recipes for a five-course meal, made up almost entirely of weeds and wild plants.

WILD RHUBARB COCKTAIL

Stewed Wild Rhubarb garnished with several layers of Oxalis. Select the leaves of the Wild Rhubarb (*Rumex humanosepalus*) when they are about a foot long. Remove the leafy part and use the fleshy foot-stalks which are crisp, juicy and tart. Wash, and cut into pieces about half an inch long. Cook with sugar and a little water, as for ordinary rhubarb. Chill and garnish.

SALAD

Use equal quantities of young Dandelions, Dock, and Sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*), tossed with Thousand

Island dressing and a little chopped chive. Garnish with slices of hard-boiled egg.

SOUP

The root-crown of Dandelion or the sweetish parsnip-like taproot of the first-year growth of Evening Primrose (*Oenothera biennis*) makes a delicious soup. Wash, clean, cut in pieces and cook in salted water until tender. Add to beef stock or milk that has been seasoned, slightly thickened, and allowed to simmer for five minutes. Chopped Shepherd's Purse added to the soup gives it a delightful flavor.

BAKED MILKWEED

Gather the Milkweed¹ pods when they are about an inch to one and one-half inches long. At this stage of their development they are tender, rich, and juicy. Wash very thoroughly and examine each pod carefully for insects. Cut off the tips, slice the remainder into half-inch pieces and boil in salted water. The water should be skimmed to remove the milky juice which rises to the top. Boil a cupful of rice in another kettle. Drain each when tender. In a buttered baking dish place alternate layers of rice and cooked milkweed pods. Over this pour tomato sauce to which chopped onion has been added. Sprinkle with grated cheese and bake twenty minutes.

SAUTÉED PIGWEED GREENS

Cook two quarts of pigweed greens in salted water until tender. Drain. Fry lightly in ham fat or bacon grease until well sautéed. Fold in diced hard-boiled egg. Season and serve.

ELDERFLOWER FRITTER

Gather bunches of Elder flowers² just as they are beginning to open. At this time they are most nutritious and tender, and have a delightful taste, which wanes when the blossoms become older. Lay the bunches carefully in a dish, and add a small stick of cinnamon. Pour over them a glass of brandy and allow to stand forty-five minutes. Drain, dip in fritter batter, and fry in deep fat. Serve hot or cold with powdered sugar or lemon sauce.

¹Nearly all broad-leaved milkweeds are edible if selected when young and tender and parboiled to remove the milky principle. The Woolly Milkweed (*Asclepias eriocarpa*) is the exception. Narrow-leaved milkweeds are poisonous.

²The blossoms of all elderberries, with the exception of the Black Elder (*Sambucus canadensis*) are recommended. The blossoms, leaves, and bark of the excepted species, a common shrub of eastern and central United States, have pharmaceutical properties which produce a toxic condition when eaten.



Evening Primrose (*Oenothera biennis* L.)

AN IMPOSSIBLE EXAMPLE OF EARLY ENGLISH SILVER

By GREGOR NORMAN-WILCOX

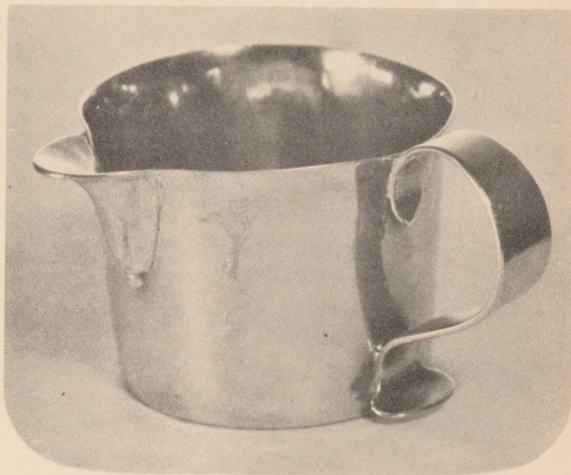
Curator of Decorative Arts

To its already wide range of types of early English domestic silver, the Paul Rodman Mabury Collection now adds an important example¹ of 17th century work which, if outstanding for its beauties of design and workmanship, is also an apparently unique instance of something we had been given to suppose never existed at all. No counterpart seems to be anywhere discoverable, nor is such a piece even mentioned in Jackson's exhaustive *History of English Plate* (London, 1911).

This is a small silver-gilt cup of low, cylindrical form with everted lip. A rounded spout, rising from a teardrop, is placed at quarter angle to the strap handle, which is pointed above and widens toward a full rounded tip. The old gilding has worn to a faint lemonish overcast, but is well preserved in the interior. Probably contemporary is the engraving *E * P* in shaded block letters under the base.

Small drinking cups of this general character were not uncommon toward the latter part of the 17th century,² but here the adding of the small spout is an astonishing feature. True, two quite similar American spout-cups (by Edward Winslow and Moody Russell) were made half a century later, in Boston and Barnstable; but these show the tubular swan's-neck spout, for drinking, while that of our own piece is surely a pouring, not a drinking spout.

For what purpose could such a jug have been made, as early as 1675? There was very little diversity in table appointments of that period. Forks were practi-



cally unknown until about two generations later, and eating habits were decidedly sketchy; even that showy monarch, Charles II, had everyday table services of pewter and woodenware! Tea, coffee and chocolate were still novelties in England, and not until half a century later (*circa* 1730) do we encounter the first matched silver tea service.³ It was indeed almost a century later, in the luxurious mid-Georgian era, before the "table service" as we now know it was developed, and there began to appear a wide range of vessels for special purposes—the elaborate condiment sets and the gadgetries of the tea-table, the endless repertoire of sauceboats and brandy-warmers, of carving and serving utensils, and the different forms of jug for cream or syrup, for hot milk or ale.

Nevertheless, we submit that the spouted cup in the Mabury Collection is really a cream jug—though occurring too early, in fact a generation before its expectable time.

We have been told, to be sure, that the serving of cream with tea or coffee "was not fashionable" until the years of Queen Anne, in the early 18th century. When cream jugs did appear, they were at first small, pear-shaped jugs of a form that came from China

¹Accession A.4590.130. Height $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches, diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the brim. London hallmarks for 1675-6, and the maker's mark *RL* in a shield, a rosette and two pellets below—the 6th on p. 134 of Jackson's *English Goldsmiths & Their Marks* (London, 1921).

²One by James Goodwin, London 1717-18 is shown in Mrs. John Emerson Marble's collection at the Museum (L.1023.217).

³Typical of Queen Anne taste are the two early pots shown, also additions to the Paul Rodman Mabury Collection. The "lighthouse" shaped coffeepot with cut-card ornament (Accession A.4590-115, height $10\frac{3}{8}$ inches) was made by Thomas Holland, London 1710-11. The "bullet" shaped teapot (Accession A.4590-119, height $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches) is by Henry Beathune, Edinburgh 1723-4.

with tea itself.⁴ But before that, we can be sure that cream was known in England if tea was not; and if our silversmith of 1675 was commissioned to make a jug for cream long before there was any established precedent of certain fashionable forms, what would be more logical than to add a pouring spout to one of the cups then familiar?

All the history of the development of silver forms has followed just such practical, logical solutions as this. Few new forms sprung full-blown into being; rather, they were ripened from earlier, accepted designs. The silversmith had then, as now, to make a living, and he was quite as canny in catering to the demands of his customers as any present-day artisan bent on employing "sales psychology."

The mere fact that no other cream jugs of 1675 appear to have survived need not discomfit us much. Where, for that matter, are the Queen Anne dining tables, of which no example exists today, though we have their dining chairs? There are great, empty spaces in our portrait-history of the period, where inexplicable mysteries may never be properly solved.

⁴The Museum shows an example (L.1023.152) by Thomas England, London 1730-32, in the Mrs. John Emerson Marble Collection.



So we need not be unduly shy about claiming that our spouted cup is a rather startling "freak" example of cream jug before there *were* cream jugs. Novelty, experiment and unexpectedness were the very essence of the epoch. Whether in furniture or textiles, in pottery or glass or silver, everyone was trying new experiments! Indeed, it was this thirsty busyness of English workers in every field, often encouraged by Royal patronage or subsidy, that gave us eventually the Golden Age of 18th century craftsmanship.

FOXES and ELEPHANTS of the CHANNEL ISLANDS

New Discoveries on the Channel Islands

By CHESTER STOCK

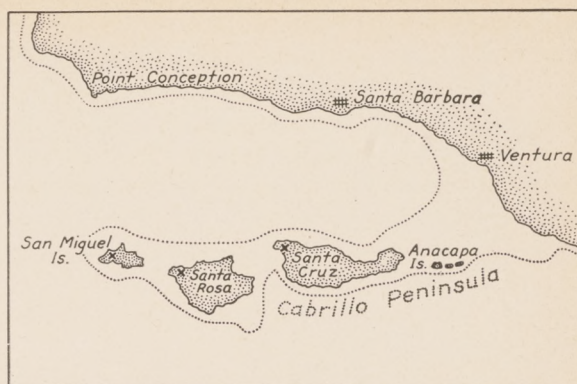
Curatorial Consultant in Science

Foxes are the largest indigenous land mammals that exist today on the Channel Islands off the coast of Southern California, for aboriginal man and his dog are both extinct in this region. Naturalists interested in the geographic distribution of the living mammals in California long ago recognized the distinctiveness of these island carnivores. It is known, for example, that they are more nearly related to the mainland gray fox than to the kit foxes or to the Sierran red fox. But while closely allied to the former, individuals of the island breed are sufficiently different in size and in other characters to warrant placing them in an insular

species (*Urocyon littoralis*) separable from the species of gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) of the Southern California mainland. Indeed, on the basis of still finer distinctions, six insular races are now defined, one from each of the major islands of the Channel Island group (Figure 1).

The relatively small size of the adult island foxes is a rather curious feature. If, as may be assumed by some students, these animals are descendants of a species that once inhabited a larger land area, it might be conjectured that the distinguishing feature of size was acquired with the passing of time and with geo-

graphic change. In other words, it might be assumed that the foxes grew small because earth changes initiated insular conditions and caused them to be isolated under the more or less restrictive circumstances of an island environment. However, other possible explanations immediately present themselves. For example, to mention but one, small species of the gray fox group are known to live today in Southern Mexico and Central America, and it is conceivable, although not yet demonstrated, that during the immediate geologic past they or their relatives had a range northward beyond their present limits of distribution to include the coastal province of Southern California.



Map showing occurrences of fossil elephant remains on the islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz. Dotted line shows hypothetical border of the Cabrillo Peninsula during that stage of the Ice Age when elephants roamed westerly over this land area.



Chart showing characteristic pelts of adult insular foxes (*Urocyon littoralis*) and mainland gray fox (*Urocyon cinereo-argenteus*). Note geographic distribution and smaller size of the foxes of the Channel Islands in comparison to that of the mainland species.

The presence of foxes on the Channel Islands is of more than passing interest to the paleontologist. Unless it be assumed that they were introduced by early man, which appears unlikely, the only satisfactory explanation of their occurrence is one which implies an original distribution of the breed or its forebears over a land area of which the islands were then integral parts. That unusual changes in the distribution of land and water in this region have taken place during the Pleistocene or Ice Age, some 20,000 to 100,000 years ago, is strikingly demonstrated by the presence of fossil elephants on the three northerly members of the Channel Islands. The occurrence of these forms on San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz throws welcome light on the later geologic history of this coastal province and on the problem of isolation of land mammals on the Channel Islands.

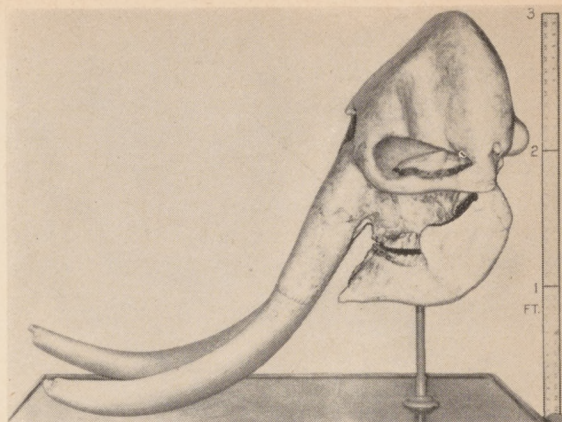
The fossil remains of Ice Age elephants from the islands include parts of skulls, jaws, teeth, and various skeletal elements. No complete skeleton has been found. These specimens are buried in unconsolidated alluvial deposits and terrace formations. They are often exposed in the banks of stream courses and on the face of sea-cliffs, where the original sedimentary cover has been eroded or weathered away. Shifting dune sands moving across the Pleistocene beds sometimes leave specimens exposed in their wake.

There is a notable difference in size between the adult island elephants and the better known mainland types of mammoths of the Ice Age. Thus, in contrast to the Columbian mammoth, or to the Emperor mammoth which occurs in the tar beds of Rancho La Brea and has a shoulder height of at least 12 feet, these

island elephants presumably never exceeded 8 or 9 feet, and smaller individuals were probably no taller than 6 feet. On this basis, the fossil elephant (*Archidiskodon exilis*) from Santa Rosa Island is regarded as being specifically different from the Emperor mammoth (*Archidiskodon imperator*). In this comparative size, these forms are similar to the fossil or sub-fossil elephants found in cave deposits on islands of the Mediterranean. The latter, however, are even smaller than the Californian types, for some of the smaller ones range in height from 3 to 5 feet.

Living elephants do not swim out to sea and cross marine barriers, and there is no reason for believing that the Californian mammoths of the Ice Age possessed any different habits on that score. On the other hand, it appears much more reasonable to suppose that a former continuous land mass extended westward from what is now the mainland to include the present island area, and that this represented the terrain over which these animals roamed during certain stages of the Ice Age. As a matter of fact, geologists regard the paleontologic evidence as strongly supporting a view that the islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz and Anacapa were, in the past, an integral part of a land area which extended westerly from the region of the Santa Monica Mountains.

With the breaking up of this ancient peninsula, the herds of elephants that had wandered out on it were forced into island exile. It is impossible, as yet, to determine how long they survived under the limited



Side view of skull of *Archidiskodon exilis* (type specimen, No. 14, Calif. Inst. Tech., Coll. Vert. Pale.) after preparation and restoration of top. Pleistocene, Santa Rosa Island, California.

environmental conditions imposed by a restricted terrain, but they seem to have lingered long enough to grow small in stature. There is also some suggestion that the elephants lived longer on one island than on another.

The way in which particular kinds of land mammals may be isolated on islands of the Channel Island group is certainly more clearly demonstrated for the Pleistocene elephants than for the Recent foxes. In the course of later geologic history the island elephants developed a smaller, and in some instances a distinctly smaller, stature than that of the known Pleistocene mammoths of the mainland. In possessing this distinctiveness of smaller size, in relation to mainland types, the elephants present a case comparable to that of the foxes. It might therefore be a fair assumption that whatever causes were responsible for this diminution in size in the one kind of mammal contributed to a similar result in another. However, large mammals like elephants and, by comparison, much smaller creatures like foxes may have reacted in somewhat different ways to changes in environment brought about by insular isolation. Then, too, it is impossible to entirely eliminate the possibility that the small size of the island foxes was a racial characteristic of these animals long prior to their isolation.

Whatever the biological implications of these investigations may be, the geological aspects of their occurrence are likewise of great significance. Thus, since the elephants found fossil on the islands are in a Pleistocene stage of evolution in the history of the Proboscidea, their presence and disappearance emphasize the



Partly excavated skull of the exiled elephant (*Archidiskodon exilis*) from Santa Rosa Island, California. Top of skull has been weathered and eroded away, but beneath the specimen was found the well preserved lower jaw. Skull occurred in Pleistocene deposits exposed in seacliff at northwest end of island.

profound changes in the maritime province off the present coast of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties in very late geologic time.

Unfortunately, no fossil remains of foxes have been found in the Pleistocene elephant-bearing deposits of the Channel Islands. Further search should be made for these. It is likewise desirable to know more about the distribution of the fossil elephants on individual islands, and of the variability in size of these and the mainland types.

For these and other reasons the vertebrate paleontological research on the Channel Islands now in progress promises to continue as a fascinating study. The Los Angeles County Museum looks forward to a time when the investigations can be renewed after the present emergency.



View looking east along northern margin of Santa Rosa Island. The unconsolidated elephant-bearing strata of Pleistocene age are shown exposed in cliff-sections. Paleontological field camp in left foreground.

HORSELESS CARRIAGES AND FLYING MACHINES

By RANSOM MATTHEWS
Curator of Mechanical Sciences

Down through the ages, man has dreamed of vehicles moved by some magic force other than animal power, and has looked on the birds with envy. Only within the past fifty years, however, has the horseless carriage become an accomplished fact, while December 17th, 1943, marks the fortieth anniversary of the first flight made by the Wright brothers.

A good deal earlier, or a little over a hundred years ago, a number of successful steam-powered stage coaches had appeared in England. But unfortunately, adverse legislation removed them from service after a period of fifteen to twenty years of development. Besides exorbitant taxes on mechanically propelled vehicles, they were forbidden to travel over four miles an hour, and were required to be preceded by a man on foot, or on horseback, carrying a red flag. These laws remained in force up to 1896 and very effectively retarded the development of motor vehicles.

However, during the period of the red flag law, the steam engine, internal combustion engine, and electric motor were being improved in railroad and marine service, as well as for stationary equipment. Carriage makers continued to improve their products and

adopted the quantity-production methods of the gunsmiths and sewing machine manufacturers. Last but not least, the bicycle builders were using quantity-production in making lighter, stronger and faster bicycles. They developed hollow steel tubing, wire wheels, the chain and sprocket drive, ball bearings and pneumatic rubber tires. Integration of all of these factors led to the final development and success of the automobile and the airplane.

A new hall of transportation soon to be opened in the Los Angeles County Museum will trace the development of locomotion on land, in water and air. In a gallery 53 feet wide by 162 long, a series of exhibits will tell the story of man's inventive genius toward overcoming his problems of moving over the earth's surface. Original material and models, supplemented by old prints and pictures, will be used to show the development from primitive man-power methods, on through the ox- and horse-drawn carts, wagons and carriages, to locomotives and airplanes; and in the water, from rafts, canoes, row boats and sailing ships, to steamers. Reasons for the use of models are twofold; gaps in the series of original specimens are filled

in where possible with models or replicas; and, of course, the size of certain elements of transportation preclude their use.

The gallery will have three principal areas, exhibiting the carriage, the automobile, and the airplane. Other subjects requiring less space will be strategically located mainly with reference to their relationship to the larger areas.

A discussion of the principal exhibit material should logically start with the display of horse-drawn carriages. Three of these vehicles will be shown, including one formerly owned by General Fremont. With these colorful old relics of yesterday will be a display of carriage lights and other records of the era when the horse was the rule rather than the exception.

The bicycle is introduced as a key step toward the development of the motor car and the airplane. Included in the display is a Victor high wheel racing bicycle, purchased in 1892 for \$140. The owner, L. J. Bergere, was associated with Charles E. Duryea, builder of racing bicycles and, later, with his brother Frank, of the Duryea automobile in America.

An early Humber safety bicycle in the collection is one of the first two to circle the world in the early 'nineties. Its companion is now in the Science Museum in London. Other bicycles to be exhibited include the Tribune chainless (shaft drive), and the Orient, built by the makers of the famous Orient Buckboard, a popular light car of the early nineteen hundreds.

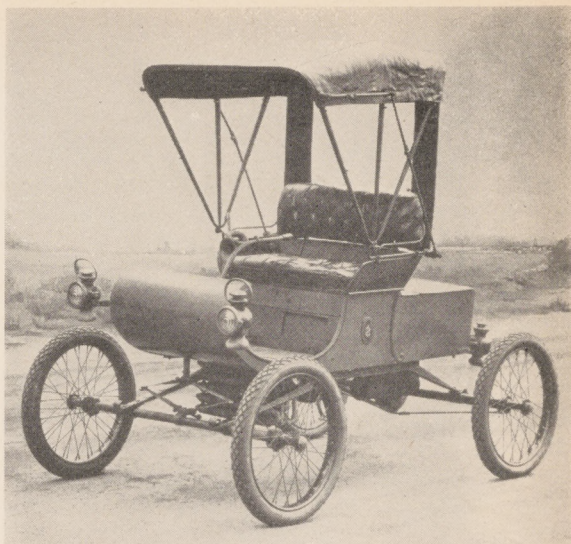
The oldest automobile in the exhibition is one of the original "Merry Oldsmobiles." Built in 1902, the car is truly a horseless carriage, resembling a buggy, but being chain driven by a one-cylinder gasoline engine, located under the seat. Next in antiquity is the 1907 Studebaker, an outgrowth of fifty years of wagon and carriage building, which was the company's show car in San Francisco's first auto show.

In interesting illustration of the development of vehicle manufacture, are the bicycle, motorcycle, and 1908 automobile all built by the Pierce Arrow Company. Outgrowths of the bicycle and marine engine industries are the 1909 Lozier and 1910 Winton cars which are included in the collection. The latest car in the exhibit is the Earl Cooper Stutz racer of 1915.

For those more technically minded, the development of lighting equipment, carburation, and ignition systems will be shown.

Introducing the subject of aviation is a replica of one of Dr. Langley's experimental, small scale, steam flying machines. Tested in 1896, the model, which this replica represents, flew three-quarters of a mile. Unfortunately, however, Dr. Langley did not live to see the flight of his larger, man-carrying machine.

Orville Wright was the first to fly successfully a man-carrying, power-driven airplane. An autographed



The 1902 single cylinder Oldsmobile which inspired the song, "In My Merry Oldsmobile." Gift of the Olds Motor Works to the Los Angeles County Museum.

photograph of this historic air voyage of December 17, 1903, was presented by Dr. Wright to the Museum, and will be shown in the exhibit. The seats and controls of a later Wright bi-plane, which was the second ship to fly across the United States, are included in the Museum's collection, and a Wright engine of about 1910 has recently been added.

Several historic airplane engines will be displayed, including a 4-cylinder engine built for Roy Knabenshue, and an 8-cylinder engine for Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's Aerial Experimental Association, both of which were the products of a young motorcycle builder and racer, Glenn H. Curtiss—later, one of the world's foremost aviators.

The Douglas World Cruiser, "New Orleans," one of the first two planes to fly around the world, brings the history of the power-driven vehicle up to 1924.

Acquisition of good type material in the realm of mechanical science is difficult. The collector finds that his efforts to build a collection of these landmarks of mechanical progress is hampered by many obstructions. Chief among these is the fact that useful material is worn out before it is discarded, resulting in poor specimen value. Obsolescence is another factor often leading to destruction of equipment which might have great value in recording the development of our mechanical age. It is in comparatively rare instances that specimens of good quality come to the attention of the museum collector, whose job it is to maintain a clear perspective of the value of these specimens and how they fit into the picture of past developments, which in turn help to project the future.

MUSEUM NOTES

A PUBLICATION PROGRAM

The staff members of the Los Angeles County Museum have for long dreamed of a program of publication wherein the results of research could be put on record for the benefit of students in the arts and sciences, and interpreted in popular form for the lay reader.

Preliminary steps in establishing such a program have now been taken. Director Roland McKinney has driven the entering wedge by securing an appropriation for that specific purpose, and by appointing a Publications Committee from the staff of the Museum.

This committee is composed of the Associate Directors of History and Science, Mr. Woodward and Dr. Comstock; the Curators of Paleontology, Drs. Chester Stock and Hildegard Howard; the Curator of Entomology, Dr. W. Dwight Pierce; the Curator of Ornithology, George Willett; the Assistant Curator of Art, James Normile, and the Director, Roland McKinney. Dr. Comstock was named Chairman and Dr. Howard Secretary of the Committee.

Several manuscripts are on hand, or in process of compilation, and three booklets on the birds of Los Angeles County, by George Willett, have already been issued under the new plan. A fourth booklet on the "Origin and Development of the Horse" by Drs. Stock and Howard is ready for release.

Two items in the series that will be devoted to the Channel Islands Biological Survey are nearing completion. One of these deals with the Plant Ecology of the Islands, and is authored by Prof. N. B. Dunkle, the Botanist of the Survey. The other, by Arthur Woodward, will deal with the Archeology of the Channel Islands.

The most ambitious single work now under review of the Committee is a book on "The Role of Insects in Tropical Diseases," by Dr. W. Dwight Pierce. If and when issued, this work will be most opportune, and will have wide international significance. Our armed forces are going into the hotbeds of tropical disease in ever increasing numbers, and many will be the carriers of these afflictions when they return. The civilian follow-up of the after-war period means equal exposure for other populations in years to come.

We say "if and when" because the means of financing this important work are not at present available. There is a great opportunity of serving the Museum and the nation here.

J.A.C.

URSUS HORRIBILIS IMPERATOR

Melville N. Lincoln, Curator, and Herman T. Beck, Taxidermist, of the Division of Habitat Groups, recently returned from an expedition to Yellowstone National Park, with two magnificent specimens of "Silver Tip" Grizzly Bear.

The Museum is exceedingly grateful to the National Parks Department for granting the permit to take the bears, and to Mr. Edmond B. Rogers, Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, and his staff of Rangers, for their splendid cooperation. The bears were shot by District Ranger D. Lyle Stevens and Ranger Robert J. Murphy.

The "Silver Tip" Grizzly Bear ranges from northern New Mexico through Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, into Alberta and British Columbia, and is generally conceded to be the most beautiful and most ferocious of all bear on the continent.

Mr. Rogers estimates that there are about two hundred and fifty Grizzlies in the Yellowstone area. Due to new and wise regulations of the National Parks Department in discontinuing the feeding of bears, and to the fact that the Grizzly is naturally a shy animal, few are now seen. It is the Black Bear which is so commonly seen throughout some of our National Parks.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Beck used a deserted CCC Camp for their field operations. Five days were required for skinning, fleshing, and salting the hides, as well as the tremendous task of preparing the skeletons for shipment to the Museum. When these Grizzly Bears have been mounted, they will be displayed in the Museum's second floor habitat group hall, with a setting depicting a vista of the shore of Yellowstone Lake.

M.N.L.

WAR MAP

Installed in the front hall just off the foyer, the Museum's "War Map" has attracted interested attention from the daily visitors. The map, 8x8 feet in size, is based upon the "polar azimuthal equidistant projection," which does not separate the Pacific area as does "Mercator's World." With the north pole in the center of the map, the continents radiate outward. This projection, together with the use of different colors for the United Nation, Axis and neutral countries, gives at a glance the complete picture of the world at war, and the relationships of the different theatres of action.

Tapes arising from the coasts of the United States are extended to various points throughout the world to which American materials are now being sent. Routes are of necessity generalized but based upon those outlined in the Lend-Lease program.

With this as a background, up-to-date news is added by the Museum print shop in the form of headlines placed at significant points describing outstanding events of the week. To illustrate the labels, bombing raids, battle fronts, shipping bases, etc., are indicated by small airplanes, tanks, ships and other symbols, mounted on pins and pushed into the map wherever action occurs.

Though changes are usually made weekly, necessary additions keep pace with events. Judging from the hurrahs which reverberated through the halls as the label, still wet from the print shop, announced the surrender of Italy, we feel that the Museum's War Map is abreast of the times.

H.A.W.

NEW ICE AGE BISON MOUNT FOR RANCHO LA BREA EXHIBIT

The Los Angeles County Museum has just installed a spectacular and newly mounted skeleton of the ancient bison, or buffalo, that roamed the Los Angeles plain during the last 50,000 years.

The skull and skeleton are of a mature bull, and indicate that the animal in life had a length of $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet and a height of distinctly more than 7 feet. In size and bulk this specimen was much larger than big male individuals of the modern North American bison.

This animal was collected in the famous asphalt deposits of Rancho La Brea, located on Wilshire Boulevard. It represents one of the more complete skeletons among the remains of over 100 bison found at this locality. Evidence furnished by this fossil material leads scientists to conclude that herds of these animals roamed the Los Angeles region during the later stages of the Ice Age, before man appeared on the scene.

They were frequently caught in the tar traps of Rancho La Brea. Others probably fell victim to the attacks of the large flesh-eating mammals like the sabre-tooth tiger, the great lion-like cat, and the packs of dire or grim wolves.

The skeleton now on display was prepared and mounted for the Hancock Hall of the County Mu-

seum by the veteran osteologist and preparator of the Museum staff, Mr. Eugene J. Fischer.

C.S.

NUTRITION EXHIBIT

Although in a field somewhat foreign to usual museum pursuits, the exhibition "Nutrition and Health" has won national recognition for the Los Angeles County Museum. The exhibit was designed by Henry Anson Wylde, Curator of Exhibitions, and executed by members of the Museum Staff in collaboration with an advisory group composed of members of the Los Angeles City and County Food and Nutrition Committee.

Installed in the main foyer, a series of illustrative panels portray the food problems of today, the foods we need, and how to get them. The exhibit is designed not only to aid the individual housewife in keeping her family fit, but is so arranged as to be well suited to group or class instruction.

A large chart depicts the food values of the common foods, and accompanying dials enable visitors to determine whether or not they are "eating for health." The Victory Garden section provides information, furnished by the Curator of Botany, Miss Bonnie Templeton, on all phases of preparation and care of the garden.

An unusual attraction of the exhibition is a comparative display of army foods of past wars and today. It is surprising to note that the Revolutionary soldier was better off nutritionally than his Civil War descendants. His dark flour and unpolished rice were rich in certain vitamins and minerals lost in later refining processes, while the quart of spruce beer provided each man daily contained the important C vitamin, completely lacking in the beverages which replaced it later. The army was more nutrition-conscious by the time of World War I, and now, in World War II, our men are the best fed soldiers in history. A complete Army "K" Ration shows the advances which have been made in concentrating food value into small space for troops in the field detached from source of supply.

In conjunction with the exhibition, a series of lectures on nutrition, and demonstrations of cooking and canning methods, were presented at the Museum during the summer months. The exhibit itself will remain indefinitely.

H.H.

CURRENT LECTURE SERIES, 1944

SUNDAYS AT 3:00 O'CLOCK

January 30th

DR. ROCKWELL D. HUNT—Dean of the Graduate School, University of Southern California, and a member of the Museum's Board of Governors.

Some California Pioneers I Have Known

It is an event of importance when the author of "History of California" speaks on this subject.

February 6th

ADOLPH LOEWI—Noted authority and collector of textiles.

Two Thousand Years of Silk Weaving

A gallery talk, with the objects of the current Museum silk exhibit serving as illustrations.

February 13th

MERRILL GAGE—Asst. Professor of Sculpture, College of Fine Arts and Architecture, University of Southern California.

The Face of Lincoln

A lecture illustrated by a demonstration of modeling of Lincoln's sculpture-portrait.

February 20th

C. E. (PAT) HARLAN—Forester (Senior Fire-prevention Expert), United States Forestry Service.

There's More Than Timber in Trees

The timber situation in the United States today, and what to do about it. With motion picture in color.

February 27th

T/SGT. ARTHUR STEWART, JR.—Chief of Art Unit, Training Aids Section; and

S/SGT. ADDIS OSBORNE—Asst. Production Chief, Training Aids Section, Ordnance Training Center, Camp Santa Anita.

Art in War Training

The place of the artist in the war training program. Illustrated by an exhibit of training aids, and by kodachrome slides.

March 5th

ARTHUR WOODWARD—Associate Director, Curator of History and Anthropology, Los Angeles County Museum.

California in Pre-Gringo Days

Life and customs in the most colorful period in the history of California.

March 12th

DR. HOWARD R. HILL—Curator of Zoology, Los Angeles County Museum.

Exploration of the Sea

Contrasting the crude methods of early oceanic explorers with the technique and equipment used by modern scientific expeditions. With lantern slides and motion pictures.

March 19th

CARL SCHAEFER DENTZEL—Authority on the cultural, economic and political aspects of the twenty-one American republics.

Backgrounds of Latin-American Art

The history and expressions of pre-Columbian peoples; the Spanish conquests; the significant culture thus produced.

March 26th

ROLAND J. MCKINNEY—Director, Los Angeles County Museum.

The Balch Collection

Illustrated lecture on the recent Allan C. Balch bequest.

April 2nd

WILLIAMSBURG'S RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
18th Century Life in Williamsburg, Virginia

A colored motion picture with musical score, commentary by Conrad Nagel. There will be three showings, at 1:30, 2:30 and 3:30 o'clock.

April 9th

DR. THOMAS CLEMENTS—Professor of Geology, University of Southern California.

Our "Good Neighbor" Columbia

Travelogue, by a traveler-scientist who can give first-hand information. With kodachrome slides.

April 16th

MRS. MARY V. HOOD—Special Nature Councillor, Boy Scouts, Los Angeles area.

Unknown Southern California

Birds, flowers and wild life of the region. With kodachrome slides.

April 23rd

S. C. HSU—Vice-consul, the Republic of China.

The Re-molding of a Civilization

To what extent must China reorganize her social and cultural life in order to survive?

April 30th

DON C. MEADOWS—Past President of the Agassiz Club, promulgator of the original Los Angeles Museum Channel Islands Biological Survey.

Our Nearest Pacific Islands

Especially the wild life of the eight Channel Islands, from San Clemente to San Miguel. With colored slides.

May 7th

MRS. BELLE J. BENCHLEY—Executive Secretary, Zoological Society of San Diego.

The Zoo and Its Place in a Community

The organization, support and management of zoos, and the interesting problems and experiences associated with the care of zoo animals.

May 14th

CHARLES ELLIOT—National Research Planning Board.

Post-War Planning

Or, if Mr. Elliot cannot meet this schedule, the speaker will be:

DR. CHESTER STOCK—Professor of Paleontology, California Institute of Technology; and Curatorial Consultant, Earth Sciences, Los Angeles County Museum.

A History of the Mammals of the Australian Region

A lecture illustrated with slides.

May 21st

GEORGE WILLETT—Curator of Ornithology, Los Angeles County Museum.

Animal Life of Alaska

Based on an experience of many years spent in that territory. Illustrated with motion pictures and slides.

May 28th

DR. HARRY L. BAUER—Biology Department, Santa Monica Junior College; for five years a Ranger Naturalist in the National Parks.

Yellowstone Wonderland

With motion pictures showing characteristic animal life of the area, and depicting the geysers in action.

June 4th

MELVILLE N. LINCOLN—Curator of Habitat Groups, Los Angeles County Museum.

Habitat of the Desert Big-born

Native haunts of the animal, and its capture, preparation and installation in a museum group. Illustrated with colored motion pictures.

June 11th

DR. HANS N. VON KOERBER—Professor of Asiatic Studies, University of Southern California.

The Influence of Buddhist Thought in Asia Today

Its effects in China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Thibet, Burma and Siam.

June 18th

CAPT. B. H. OBER—Public Relations Department, California Fish and Game Division.

The Conservation Program of the State Division of Fish and Game

Illustrated with motion pictures.

June 25th

DR. C. K. TSENG—Research Associate, Scripps Institute of Oceanography, University of California, La Jolla.

Utilization of Seaweeds, with Special Reference to the California Seaweed Industry

Illustrated with lantern slides.

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*Exposition Park
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The Museum Patrons' Association was authorized by the Board of Governors as a non-governmental body to enable our citizens to become allied more closely with the Los Angeles County Museum and assist in its programs and development.

It has assisted the Director and his staff in preparing exhibits and augmenting the Museum's collections. When new exhibitions were unveiled, the Association has planned significant premieres and social affairs to emphasize them for the Southern California public. Most newsworthy was the magnificent exhibition: AUSTRALIA, formally opened by the Australian Minister, the Honorable Sir Owen Dixon, with an international radio broadcast. Musicales, lectures on history, science and art and a vital publication, the Museum Quarterly, have been made possible by the Association and its funds.

Members are sent invitations to all Museum previews of significant exhibitions, a subscription to the Museum Quarterly, notices of all special Museum events such as musicales, lectures, receptions, teas and similar affairs sponsored by the Museum Patrons' Association, where the leaders of the community meet who are bound by their common interest in the Arts and Sciences.

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